

The turning point in the affairs of men and nations, when the world will again be cheered with signs of better times, is still perhaps a subject of anxiety and hope. In some quarters, however, the crisis which weighed so heavily upon the minds of many appears to have reached at least a temporary relief. This perhaps is all that can be reasonably expected in the old and oppressed countries of Europe. No great improvement in the condition of the inhabitants in that quarter, on account of their miserable systems of government, is likely to shape the councils and control the ambition of their national authorities. And perhaps it should not be expected of a people so situated, that they should aspire to any great improvement in their condition in general. They may feel gratified that their country has been distinguished for great deeds in the past, but under various vicissitudes of fortune they find it sufficiently difficult to maintain their ground; and have no animating hope of greater distinction in the future.

But the American mind has been differently educated, and may not so easily submit to deprecation and decay in their political systems. Growth, development, competition in excellence, grandeur and superiority, are the leading ideas which have formed the character of the American people, in relation to their affairs both private and public. Their past history has been most wonderful in all the elements of a great and happy nation. But how will their anticipations of the future be reconciled with their past history? Will it be by following in the track of nations that have been made the instruments of their own ruin, and to remain forever in the same abject and abhorred condition? This would be a real benefit neither to the many nor to the few. Experience as well as philosophy has exploded the errors by which the political framework of Europe was built. And the few in that quarter, especially the more sagacious, are beginning it is hoped to discover that oppressive systems may be rendered too burdensome to really promote their own distinct interests.

Countries which are overladen and overstrained with military establishments, lose their elasticity and spirit and are therefore weaker in consequence of exhibiting too great a show of strength ready to take the field. If by any means such a drain upon the population could be prevented from being continual as to both men and money, the actual resources of such countries would be greater and better husbanded, and therefore danger from abroad could be more effectually repelled—while the stability of the existing order of things would be more likely to remain undisturbed at home; because the subjects of arbitrary princes, in that case, would be left perhaps with a greater share of the fruits of their labor. But unfortunately Europe is always afflicted with some alarm which troubles the otherwise quiet souls of those in place and power. They are haunted, it seems, with the awful responsibilities of their position.

And now, after other causes of agitation are settled, or appear likely to be settled, by negotiation, the Italian question looms up again with more or less of a threatening aspect. Rome again, in some point of view, is to be made a matter of military arrangement, it seems, in reference to political power or political security. A European Congress is said to be called for, in some quarters, to facilitate a proper and satisfactory adjustment of the outstanding claims of Rome or of other powers upon Rome. And if the temporal and ecclesiastical relations of that power can be so arranged by a Congress so as not to need the presence of a standing army to cause them to be duly respected, the suggestion is, that a general disarmament by the great powers would be the result. The period, therefore, when the turning point in the affairs of men and nations in Europe shall arrive, may be nearer at hand than it is commonly supposed to be. At all events, that such a consummation is on the tapis, should be cause of some hope. And above all, if the assembled sovereigns can agree upon a platform embracing their dynamic differences, that they will cease to support armies to maintain their religious principles.

Various opinions from various quarters, are sometimes acceptable as matters of curiosity, and the expressions at least as such are matters of fact.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to give the English view of the result of the presidential election, as an accomplished fact, and commented upon in foreign journals. But what may be regarded as equivalent, the *Albion*, an English Organ published in New York, has perhaps furnished a correct sample of the outline of what its contemporaries at home will say upon the subject. In short, that the popular verdict in this country is, that the Administration must be supported in carrying on the war; and that the people are willing and ready to supply any number of men and any amount of money for that purpose.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 11th, in remarking upon the effect upon the South, appears to accept the result without complaint, and as not unfavorable to the ends they have in view, saying that they have less to fear from sheer force, than they would have from force mingled with some degree of conciliation.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the same date, seems to concur with the *Whig* in sentiment, saying that the election has resulted in putting the right man in the right place. That they now know what to expect, and must prepare for a vigorous campaign in the Spring. But Richmond journalism is not the Confederacy—it is not now the sentiment of the people of the Confederacy. It is only the expression of a few miserable politicians.

From reports in circulation and from the harmony between the Texans and the French on the banks of the Rio Grande, some may have apprehended an alliance between the "Confederacy" and MAXIMILIAN. But the *Courier des Etats Unis*, a French paper published in New York, appears to know as well as to state, that no such combination has been formed.

JOHN PITMAN, U. S. District Judge for the District of Rhode Island was found dead in his bed at Providence on Thursday. He graduated at Brown University in 1799. Was District Attorney for this State from 1821 to 1824 when he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. He was 79 years of age.

NAVAL.—Surgeon Richard C. Dean is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Jones has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.

At the beginning of the rebellion the universal opinion was expressed that the South had the best general officers, and in many of the early battles this was an acknowledged fact. The rebels had Lee, Beauregard, and the three Johnstons, Jackson, Longstreet and the Hills, all men of brilliant talents and possessing great military knowledge. In repeated battles our forces were outgeneraled and defeated continually, and one after another of those who had been successful in mere skirmishes were advanced to prominent positions to be replaced by others, while the rebels still held to those generals who had commanded from the first. Those days were discouraging to the loyal people of the country and often was the remark repeated that we had no one who could handle a large army.

There was but little hope until finally Gen. Grant with his indomitable will showed the people that we had at least one man to rely upon. Victory after victory crowned his efforts and from Fort Donelson to the present time he has never turned his back to the enemy. He has infused his spirit into others and now we have a host of generals superior to those of the South for they can boast only of Lee, Beauregard and Taylor, while we can rely upon Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Burnside, the three Smiths, Meade, Hancock, Hooker, Warren, Gillmore, Howard, Sedgwick, Dodge, Canby, Steels, Roseau, Custer, Wright, Emory, Torbert and others, all equal to the few superior generals in command of the rebels. With them Gen. Lee is everything and his wishes govern the rebel President, and it only remains for Grant to out-general him to make them feel that their game has played out. We acknowledge that Gen. Grant has his match, and as both armies are about equal the game is one of desperation. But one thing is in our favor, for two-thirds of the rebel army is around Richmond, and if Grant can keep it there an opportunity is left for the other divisions of our army, to strike telling blows at other points, and as we have three to one of the rebels, we can afford to divide our forces. We do not believe the rebels have over 200,000 men under arms and more than half that number are around Richmond, while the force under Early is probably 20,000 and under Hood 30,000. The balance are scattered along the Atlantic coast and formed into guerrilla bands. All these can be easily taken care of while Sherman with his 75,000 men is left to march as he chooses through the rebel territory.

Gen. BUTLER, before leaving New York to return to the Army, was entertained by a large number of the leading men of that city, and in his response intimated that the present was a good time to once more offer the olive branch to the rebels in arms, tendering them liberal, and even generous, terms of adjustment in case of their return to the Union; giving them until the 8th of January next, to signify their acquiescence. If they refuse to comply, and insist upon their independence, he would favor a most energetic and unsparring prosecution of the war, to the end that the obstinately disloyal shall be driven out of the country, and their estates divided among the Union soldiers who had contributed to their overthrow. It is supposed by many that Gen. BUTLER uttered sentiments like those higher in power, but of this there is nothing positive. JEFF. DAVIS, will never accept the olive branch; it must be tendered to the States like Georgia and North Carolina, and when they break away, the leading rebels will desert the sinking ship and leave other States to wheel into the Union. This architect is not willing to associate with us, and holds the same opinion of the Yankees as was expressed a year ago by the Richmond *Enquirer*, that was then his mouth-piece. It said:

"We have committed many errors in our treatment of the Yankees. Not the least has been in regarding them as something better than they really are. They are by nature maniacs, and fitted only for menial duties. They are in open and flagrant insurrection against their natural lords and masters, the gentlemen of the South. In the exercise of their assumed privileges, they deport themselves with all the extravagance, airs, the insolence, the cruelty, the cowardice and love of rapine which ever characterized the revolt of slaves. The formality of their masters only serves to aggravate the ferocity of their nature. When they are again reduced to subjection and taught to know their place, we must take care to put such trammals about them that they will never have an opportunity to play these tricks again."

The President of the United States and the Governor of this State have recommended Thursday next to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer for the many blessings which it has pleased the Giver of all Mercies to favor us with to the present time. His Excellency desires us "to invoke the Supreme Being to grant us forgiveness for our sins, and strengthen us in our efforts to preserve our nation from the perils that surround it. To give thanks for the prosperity of our country; for the abundance that has crowned the labors of the husbandman, and for the tranquility that has been enjoyed within the borders of our State. To invoke the blessings of God upon our army and navy for the bravery and patriotism which they have shown on the many battle fields and on the sea, and to comfort those that mourn for friends who have fallen in defense of our freedoms. And remembering the poor and destitute of our land, giving us as we are blessed with means."

Let the day be so kept and while we are allowed to enjoy these blessings let us see to it that our brave soldiers who are confined in hospitals are provided with the necessary articles for their comfort and pleasure which will be received with grateful thanksgiving.

It is probably well known to most readers that about two years ago while making a passage from New York to Liverpool, the steamer *Great Eastern* encountered a gale which nearly proved her destruction as well as those on board. At that time a Yankee was passenger and as the rudder had been destroyed, he went to work and constructed one of the materials at hand and with it the vessel was safely conducted to port. The Yankee put in a claim for salvage, but John Bull was not disposed to grant it, and thereby acknowledge Yankee smartness. So Yankee brought a suit before the District Court of New York and last week a verdict of \$15,000 was granted. An acknowledgment of the deed, but a small compensation for the great benefits conferred.

Ladies, please remember Madame YOUNG's free lecture on Monday afternoon at Bellevue Hall. She has lectured in the principal cities of the United States and British Provinces with success and approbation from distinguished ladies, for her zeal in imparting instruction to her sex.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Mr. R. E. Athorp, of Boston, has sold 336,946 feet of land on Bliss road to Mr. Robert S. Watson, of Milton, Mass., for \$20,646, an advance of \$7,646 in ten days.

Mr. Edward King has sold thirty acres of land lying in Newport and Middletown, to Mr. R. H. Hazard, Jr., for \$18,000. Mr. Hazard, afterwards sold twelve and a half acres of this land to Mr. Thomas Weston, of Fall River, and others, for \$12,500 and seventeen and a half acres to Mr. S. H. Whitwell, for \$11,375, an advance of \$5,925.

Mr. David Buffum has sold about thirteen and a half acres of land in Middletown to Messrs. R. R. Hazard, Jr., and W. A. White, for \$13,602.

Mr. George L. Bailey has sold twenty and a half acres of land in Newport and Middletown to Mr. Philip Caswell, for \$12,402.

Mr. Thomas Weston and others have sold nine acres of land on north side of Beacon street, to Mr. R. E. Athorp, for \$9,550.

Messrs. G. A. Simmons and Charles Spooner have sold the "Simmons lot," containing about six acres of land, to Mr. W. A. White for \$9,260. Half of the lot was afterwards sold to Mr. S. H. Whitwell for \$6,616.

Mr. Edward King has sold four and a half acres of the "Castle Hill" farm to Mr. W. A. White for \$5,400. This was afterwards sold to Mr. S. T. Tappan, of Boston, for \$6,775.

Mr. William G. Peckham has sold about two acres of land on Bliss road to Messrs. Whitwell and White for six cents per foot.

Mr. W. A. White has sold the "Coggeshall estate" on Main road to private parties for \$5,500, an advance of \$600 in one month.

Mr. Levi Johnson has sold the "Yates land" on Bliss road, containing four acres, to Mr. P. Caswell, Jr., for \$5,000, an advance of \$2600 in two months.

Mr. D. T. Swinburne has sold 31,220 feet of land on Main road to Mr. Richard J. Arnold for \$3,902.

Heirs of Charles Gyles have sold 2,886 feet of land on School street, to Mr. Philip Simmons, for \$1,443.

Mr. James C. Powell has sold to Annie, Mary A. and Jacob B. Brown, of Florence, Italy, 17,872 feet of land on Ayralt street for \$1,327.

Mr. Nicholas B. Anthony has sold his half of the Elizabeth Gardner estate, on Bridge st., to Mr. William Hamilton, for \$515.

Half of the building on the S. E. corner of Marlboro and Farewell streets, has been sold to Messrs. G. L. and A. G. White, for \$412.

Messrs. J. L. Bailey and A. Smith have sold 2,420 feet of land on Ayralt street to Mr. J. C. Powell, for \$403.

Mrs. P. L. Tuell has sold a small strip of land to Mr. James R. Newton for \$200.

The rulers of New York must be an illustrious set, if we are to believe the papers of that city. It is said that the men to compose the Board of Aldermen are inferior to the first class burglars confined at Sing Sing and the Common Council will compare favorably with the pickpockets at the same institution. The *Herald* says that some of the very worst and most disreputable men in that city, notorious baggage smashers, bounty jumpers, fighting men, chislers, pocketbook-droppers, gamblers, fancy men, policy dealers, loafers, bounty swindlers, watch stealers and vagabonds generally—form the staple of the class from which the candidates for municipal nominations are mainly drawn.

Mr. WILLIAM H. BLISS has recently received from the Philadelphia manufacturers a contrivance for lighting gas by electricity. The apparatus consists of an elegant fixture, differing from an ordinary bracket in having a small brass cup or vase on the top of it, and with an insulated copper wire communicating from the cup to the burner. The cup is lined with lamb's wool, which is covered with silk, and into this socket a plug of hard rubber is fitted. The simple process of lifting this plug or "electric piece," as it is called, develops sufficient electricity to liberate a spark from the end of the conductor, and the key of the bracket being turned at the same instant, the gas is lighted.

Betting was indulged in very freely at the late election and large amounts of money changed hands throughout the country, and the Sanitary Commission received a good lift. But many bets were made which seem to partake of punishments and were at the same time ridiculous, as one man in Providence was obliged to purchase a load of charcoal and peddle it through the streets, another was to whistle wood on the bridge until he filled two barrels and another was to wheel a negro boy through the public streets. A Bostonian was to wheel a barrel of oysters from Providence to Boston and in Troy two men are to walk eight miles barefooted.

The Mobile *Register* in an article on the fighting strength of the South acknowledges the rapid diminution of this class of men and says that in that city "there are men under arms with heads as grey as badgers, men who have not only lost sons in battle, but also grandsons." Gen. GRANT said sometime since that boys and old men were obliged to do the duties of a soldier, and the Richmond papers endeavored to ridicule the remark, but the fact is too apparent and is being acknowledged, thus showing that their game is being "played out."

The prize steamer *Lucy*, Acting Master FRANK H. WILKES in charge, arrived in our harbor Thursday morning and sailed again at noon for Boston. She was captured on the 2d inst., about 180 miles off Wilmington by the *Santiago*, de Cuba after a chase of one hour and a half, during which fifty-four bales of cotton and a half, during which fifty-four bales of cotton were thrown overboard. She has on board 365 bales of cotton and 25 tons of tobacco, is a side-wheel steamer, built of iron, 225 feet long, 20 feet beam, 192 tons burthen and one year old.

The movement to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for our soldiers is meeting with a hearty response all through the country, and we understand that the farmers on this island are expecting to send over two hundred turkeys and geese to the Potomac army. They are cooked and left with Mr. DOWLEY, who attends to their forwarding. And we are pleased to notice that a subscription paper has been started at TILLEY's for a dinner to be given to the soldiers at Lovell Hospital, Portsmouth.

We learn that the remains of THOMAS O. LAKE, of the 4th R. I. V., who was killed in front of Petersburg some months since are expected to-morrow morning, when they will be taken charge of by Hercules Co. No. 7, and his funeral will be solemnized in the afternoon at his mother's residence on Spring street.

The fear of a panic, if the late extraordinary trouble in the money market was nothing more, appears to have subsided in the great centres of European commerce. The foundation of the alarm was slight, and the restoration of confidence was not perhaps owing to anything more substantial. The wind though light was unfavorable—but it has since changed its direction, remaining perhaps quite as light. At later dates, gold was said to be flowing into the Bank of England. Discount was a little less stringent. Consols had risen more than a unit upon the whole since they took an upward tendency. Capitalists were again investing in cotton. The improvement in the circles of trade was rather remarkable on both sides of the channel. But the number of failures had been great and to a distressing amount in England. And the journals in London appear to have had other topics to discuss of late and more interesting to them than our unfortunate civil war. But they found time to speculate upon the probable result of our presidential election. The impression, as before noticed, was more or less general that the North was not yet prepared for peace. But the *Morning Post* said, if the South will re-enter the Union, the Federal Government will entertain propositions for peace. That the Democratic platform differs from the Republican only in the statement of terms, which might be regarded by the South as more favorable. But the *Post* adds, that, inasmuch as it was for independence that the South has contended, the "Confederacy" will not return to the Union under one president any sooner than they would under another. On this principle, the *Post* appears to have taken but little interest in the political contest at the North; and because the progress of the war will not be affected by the result of the election, whatever it may be. But the *Post* comes at length to the conclusion, that the war must be terminated within the next four years; so that it will not continue, we are told, until another presidential election shall be on hand. Our English friends are perhaps just now better prepared for the effect of war than that of peace in America.

We have received the following pieces of music from HORACE WATERS, Publisher, New York:—Come, Rally, Freeman, Rally; Friends of the Union; Let me die with my face to the foe; No Slave beneath that Starry Flag; God Save our noble Union; Better Times are Coming.

F. L. BARREDA, Esq., Peruvian Minister in the United States for several years, has been appointed to the same position in Paris and London, and has sailed in the steamer *Persia* with his family. His elegant mansion in this city has not been sold, and probably will not be, as he has large interests in this country, which may induce him to return here at a future time.

The result of the voting in the Rhode Island regiments, as far as heard from, is as follows:

First Cavalry,	68	7
Fourth Infantry,	34	7
Seventh Infantry,	118	21

The following number of emigrants arrived at the four following named cities between Sept. 30, 1863, and Sept. 30, 1864:

Boston,	5,264
New York,	177,823
Philadelphia,	4,483
Baltimore,	2,402
Total,	189,713
In 1862 there were	76,306
In eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1863,	146,519

The officers of the Fifth army corps of the Army of the Potomac are now in session to decide upon the battles which shall be inscribed upon their flag, and it appears they find it no easy task to make a selection, as the regiments comprising the corps have participated in no less than eighty-six general engagements, and no flag can possibly hold them all.

A deputation of Quakers from England who came to this country to attend the Yearly Meetings of Friends at Baltimore and North Carolina, were, upon application to the President, furnished with passes through our lines for that purpose, but were refused admittance within the rebel lines, and have consequently returned to Baltimore.

LIBERIA.—In Liberia there are about fifty churches, embracing five different denominations; namely, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Congregational. In most of all these churches there are Sunday schools and Bible classes, that contribute every week for missionary purposes.

The Electors of President and Vice President met on the first Wednesday of December, at the capitals of their respective States, to cast their votes, which are sent to the President of the Senate, and counted before both houses of Congress on the second Wednesday of February.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Returns from the Fifth Regiment for October have been received by Adjutant General Mearns. There were present 14 officers and 285 men; absent, 16 officers and 213 men; aggregate 508.

At the agricultural competition of Vaulceux, in France, held at Thor, last summer, the prize for plowing was carried off by a young woman twenty years of age.

John Dolan, of Virginia City, Nevada, was recently convicted of stealing seven hundred dollars, and was hung within twenty-four hours afterwards.

The captured rebel pirate Florida reached Fortress Monroe just in time to take part in a grand naval salute in honor of the re-election of President Lincoln.

An ingenious Pennsylvanian has invented a machine for coal mining, which weighs 200 pounds, costs but \$300, and yet does the labor of twenty men.

The allies have silenced the Japanese forts and forced a passage through the Straits of Simonoski with trifling loss. The Japanese have sued for peace.

THE FIRST VOTE.—John R. Davis, of Acushnet, a member of the Society of Friends, aged about 90 years, voted on Tuesday of last week for the first time in his life.

During an alarm of fire in Fall River, on Tuesday forenoon, Alphonse Borden, a member of Cataract Engine Company, was run over by the engine and instantly killed.

In 1860, Baltimore voted 1,083 for Lincoln, 12,604 for Bell, 14,596 for Breckinridge, and 1,603 for Douglas. In 1864, the vote stood 14,739 for Lincoln and 2,802 for McClellan.

When the Imperialists captured Nankin, recently, they cut off the heads of the rebels to the extent of at least ten thousand. That's the way they treat rebels in China.

At a ball in Virginia City, Nevada, a man kissed a pretty girl, and was immediately stabbed for it by her brother.

Eighteen millions of new copper cents and six millions of two cent pieces have been coined within the last two months.

DEFEATED CANDIDATES.—A contemporary says: "McClellan receives the smallest vote of any Presidential candidate except at the election in 1804, when Pinckney, the Federal candidate, had only fourteen votes." This is true, with the exception of the case of Mr. Douglas, who, in the election of 1860, received but twelve electoral votes. In the election of 1820, a single vote was cast for John Quincy Adams, but as he was not a candidate, his case is not really in point. It is well known, perhaps, that at the four Presidential elections except the last named, the vote for the Vice Presidency; but such elections were next to the highest number of votes was chosen Vice President. The second on the list, therefore, at these elections, was not in the attitude of an opposing candidate. None of these, however, received so few votes as Gen. McClellan's twenty-one.

But of Jefferson's second election, referred to above, Charles C. Pinckney received but fourteen electoral votes. The next most heavily defeated candidate in the Presidential lists was Rufus King, who received in the election of 1816 thirty-four votes. John Bell at the last election but one was a little higher, he having thirty-nine votes. Next in order came General Taylor, who received thirty-two votes; Henry Clay in 1840 with forty-nine votes; and Martin Van Buren in 1840 with thirty-five. Even in the quartette fight of 1824 between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay, the latter had thirty-seven votes. That contest, it will be remembered, was decided in the House of Representatives. In connection with the last electoral vote, it is, perhaps, worth remembering that its aggregate total, representing only the loyal States, was reached by the whole Union between the election of 1820, when there were 232 electors, and that of 1824, when the whole number was 261.

VISIT OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO JEDDO.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Yokohama, Japan, details the visit of the American Minister to Japan, to the city of Jeddo. Mr. Pruyn proceeded thither on the 13th of July, in the U. S. ship *Jamestown*, and landed on the 14th with an escort of 58 men. He was received by a large Japanese escort on horseback, who conducted him and his party through the principal thoroughfares of the city. They were conducted to the Great Temple, about a mile and a half from the landing place, where they remained till the 5th of August, a period of twenty-three days. Adjoining the Temple once stood the magnificent residence of the American Minister, which it will be remembered was burnt by emissaries of the Japanese party opposed to foreign intercourse. During the sojourn of Mr. Pruyn the Tycoon placed a guard of four hundred Japanese soldiers and an escort at his disposal. The temple was named "Camp Occupation," and on the morning of the 15th July the stars and stripes were hoisted on a flagstaff. On the day of arrival the Governor of Jeddo and other Japanese officials were received, and on the 18th the Japanese Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Pruyn concluded his business on the 4th of August, to the satisfaction, it is said, of both parties, and the next day took his departure for Yokohama.

SHERIDAN'S MOVEMENTS.—From a gentleman who has just returned from Winchester we learn that Sheridan has moved his army to Newtown, situated nine or ten miles from Winchester in a Southwesterly direction. The reasons for this movement are obvious. Winter is coming on, and if the rebels mean to continue in the valley, it is doubly advantageous to draw them as far from their base as possible, before giving them another drubbing, and at the same time to get nearer our own base of supplies.

The railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester will soon be finished, and then Sheridan will have supplies delivered by railroad within a short distance, instead of being transported by a long and tedious route, through a guerrilla-infested country, and if the rebels contemplate another desperate attempt, as is given out in some quarters, upon the Maryland line, the new position will enable Sheridan to take care of them conveniently. There is now no considerable rebel force within thirty miles of Sheridan.—*Wash. Repub.*

A trial of rifles took place at Flatfish, Long Island, on Saturday last, to test the comparative merits of Berdan's breech-loading rifle with other rifles now in use. The penetrating power of the different kinds of rifles was shown by experiment to be as follows, the target being composed of thirty-two 1-inch boards, fixed in a frame, one behind the other, with intervals of one inch between them. The Enfield rifle loaded penetrated 16 1/2 inches; Berdan's breech loading carbine, 14 1/2 inches; Whitworth, 26 inches; Mount Stora Enfield (breech-loader), 15 1/2 inches; Clark's patent target rifle, 18 1/2 inches; Swiss Federal target rifle, 15 inches; Sharp's 18 inches; Springfield regulation rifle, 17 1/2 inches; Berdan's carbine, 26 1/2 inches; Berdan's infantry rifle, 31 inches. The Whitworth rifle was afterwards tried with one of Berdan's cartridges, and penetrated 32 inches; the target, however, had by this time been much splintered and weakened. The Berdan rifle also proved itself very effectual at short range, the balls spreading in every instance so as to cover a space of about five feet.

Commander Macomb's official report of the capture by our naval forces of Plymouth, N. C., shows the taking of this town to have been a very important affair, quite substantial in its results, as twenty-two cannon, small arms, and large amounts of ammunition, besides some prisoners, were captured.

An official inspection of the late rebel ram Albemarle, blown up by Lieut. Cushing on the night of the 27th ult., shows that her machinery is completely submerged, and the entire top of her casemate blown off. She lies at the bottom of Roanoke River, at Plymouth. Her armament consists of two eight-inch rifled guns, one of which was still above the water when our forces took possession of the town.

Mrs. Frances Garrison, a young lady eighteen years of age, who resided at Paterson, N. J., went to New York recently for the purpose of attending a wedding in the family of her uncle, Henry Barnes, Esq., and on Thursday night, the 12th inst., she was the victim of a lighted gas. Some of the ignited phosphorus fell on her dress which was composed of light tartan and set fire to it. She screamed for help and ran down four flights of stairs before any assistance could be rendered her. When the flames were finally extinguished, the young lady was found to be terribly burned about the face, arms and upper part of her person. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but without avail, and the unfortunate young lady expired on the following afternoon.

THE CROPS.—The circular of the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, comprises the present year with that of 1863, showing that the wheat crop amounts to 161,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 18,000,000. The rye crop amounts to 20,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 3,000,000. The barley crop amounts to 11,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,000,000. The oat crop 177,000,000, an increase of 4,000,000. The hay crop 18,000,000 tons, a decrease of 2,000,000. The corn crop, 581,000,000 bushels, an increase of 79,000,000 bushels. The buckwheat crop, 19,000,000, a decrease of 2,000,000.

The Boston Journal says that in overhauling the cargo of the blockade runner *Hope*, unloaded at that port, a large box was found addressed "Mrs. Jefferson Davis." On opening the box it was found to contain silk dress patterns, dry goods of different kinds, toys, hosiery, and a variety of articles belonging to a lady's wardrobe. It is stated that there is some talk of forwarding the box and contents to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Division of the Seventh Army Corps, which has lately been in Missouri, has been transferred to Tennessee, to co-operate with Gen. Thomas against Hood and Forrest. These troops reached Paducah on Tuesday last Wednesday. Hood is reported to have been in the Tennessee at Corinth. Gen. Thomas is gathering his force for an attack upon the enemy.

The French ship *Fleur de Bois* of Bordeaux, which left Martinique on the 27th of September, was wrecked on the 5th of October, and the sole survivor was a boy who was picked up by the bark *Luxon* and brought into New York on Saturday. The boat was wrecked for sixteen days without food or water.

The execution of Muller, the English railway murderer, was to take place on Monday, the 14th inst. Judging from the symptoms he displayed on receiving sentence, there seemed to be a probability that he would confess before he died.

Six men were arrested in Chicago on Monday night, on charge of being concerned in the plot to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas on election day. One of the arrested men is a nephew of the pirate *Seasame*.

DUTCH GAP.—The preliminary survey for this important work was made Sunday, Aug. 7 and the work itself commenced on the 11th of the same month.

The neck of land which forms the bend in the James river at this point and through which the canal is cut, is 165 yards across. The excavation is of sufficient depth below water mark to float the largest gubboat necessary in the siege operations to be carried on higher up the river. Upward of fifty thousand cubic yards of earth—most of it of dark blue clay, which is very difficult to remove—have been already excavated by manual process alone; while the steam dredge engaged in removing the deposits from the bed of the canal, and widening its mouth, does a work equal to about 50 tons per day. This work, it must be remembered, has been done under the frequent and during the earlier stages of its progress—the almost incessant shelling of rebel batteries. From 60 to 500 men have been employed on the work from time to time. Present force, about 200, all colored.

They appear perfectly happy digging away in the mud, and, saving their "curiosities," as they call the bits of iron pyrites and clay slate which they pick up during their work for "the white hoarser or gemman" that comes along.

The entire work will, it is expected, be completed before December.

TWO CAVALRY FIGHTS AND TWO VICTORIES.—The news from the Shenandoah Valley is highly interesting. On Friday afternoon of last week the rebel cavalry reconnoitered the position of our new line, when they were met by the Union cavalry under Custer and Merritt, and finally driven back in a severe skirmish. The position of Gen. Sheridan's army at that time was near Kearnsport, and about four miles to the south of Winchester.

Saturday morning the enemy's cavalry, led by Gen. Early, advanced against our line. Our pickets first held back before them, when considerable fighting ensued, resulting in a disastrous repulse of the enemy, who were thereupon pursued by Colonel Powell, with great vigor and success, through and beyond Front Royal, with a loss to them of two guns, one hundred and fifty prisoners, several wagons, and a large number of horses.

The fighting was done exclusively by the cavalry. Generals Sheridan and Torbert were both at the front in person.

General Orders No. 282 of the War Department are as follows: "Ordered by the President: 1. That the resignation of George B. McClellan, a Major General in the United States Army, dated November 8, and received by the Adjutant General on the 10th instant, be accepted as of the 8th of November. 2. That for personal gallantry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheridan on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, whereby under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, and a brilliant victory achieved, he be promoted to the rank of Major General, for the third time in battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed Major General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864."

ACTIVE OPERATIONS.—No authentic news from Sherman yet, but hopes are entertained that he has, ere this, struck a telling blow. Perhaps Sherman may soon be on our path, and Butler may be again off for a new field? Neither will the great fleet now at Hampton Roads remain there until Christmas, or will Gen. Burnside

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. A. Saunders,
DENTIST,
124 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. L.
Office over Hammett's Bookstore; entrance on
Cotton Court, 2d door.

WOULD inform the citizens of this city and
adjoining towns, that he is **PERMANENTLY**
located at the above place, (notwithstanding the
assertion of interested parties to the contrary,
and continues to devote all his time and attention
to his profession in all its branches, viz., treating

all diseases arising from decayed teeth; extracting and filling the natural teeth; inserting artificial teeth in the latest and most approved styles; repairing old plates, &c. Charges as reasonable as the same quality of work can be done, either in or out of the city. All work guaranteed. Advice gratis.

Dr. Saunders has introduced into his practice the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for extracting teeth *without pain*, and for several weeks has administered it with marked success. With it he has extracted teeth in the most painful stages of ulceration without the patients experiencing the least pain.

This gas, properly administered, is sure and efficacious in its results—harmless as the air we breathe, no matter what may be the physical condition of the patient. It stimulates, soothes, and strengthens the nervous system, instead of de-

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.
First National Bank,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF
THE UNITED STATES.

THIS Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year. payable in coin annually on Bonds not over one hundred dollars in value.

Subscribers will receive either registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.

Subscribers have the option of paying, in addition to the amount of the Principal of the Bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest from the first day of March to the day of subscription, in coin, or in currency, adding fifty per cent. premium, or to receive bonds drawing interest from the date of subscription and discount.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 47 Westminister Street, Providence,
Rhode Island.
AMASA SPRAGUE, President.

Wm. C. Townsend, Cashier.
April 30—tf

B. STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!
Biokrene,
Or, **LIFE REJUVENATOR.**

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The agent should be certain to make the Biokrene a household card, to make it will render those youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live after the ways of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable tonic, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, disease, misfortune or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the ailment, the Biokrene, when taken, the superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

CURES IMPOTENCY, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS
INCAPACITY, DYSPYPTIC DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF A
PETITE, LOW SPIRITS, WEAKNESS OF THE ORGANS

OF GENERATION, IMMOBILITY, MENTAL INDOLENCE, EMACIATION, MENUS. It has a most delightful, strengthening effect on the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous debility are easily advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Do not, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found entirely different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with water.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will remove

the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish
Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for \$5. Sold by
Druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, Proprietors,
Sept 17, 1884-19, 81 Cedar Street, New York.

NEW GOODS.

Lubins Floriline,
Dupont's Extracts,
Jacques' do
Barney's do
Colognes,
Almond Soap,
New Sown Hay Soap,
Glycerine do
Honey do
Brown Windsor do
Pomades, Hair Oil, &c., &c.
Just received by
Oct 8 B. M. HAMMETT.

Matrimonial!
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will
send you without money and without price, valuable infor-
mation that will enable you to marry happily and speedily,
irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information
will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry I will

Oct 15-2m
NEW YORK.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS (other than the members) are
forbid to take out of the Engine houses any
Engine, Hose Cart, Hook and Ladder Cart, or
their apparatus, without first obtaining permis-
sion of the Board of Firewards.

For order,
THOMAS D. STODDARD,
Nov 5 Chief Engineer of the Fire Dep't.

ALBERT SHERMAN,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 289

SOUTH THAMES STREET,
T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes of all Kinds
NO. 140 THAMES STREET,
☛ Boots and Shoes made and repaired. ☛

Fine Gold Jewelry.
A FINE ASSORTMENT of Gold and Plate
jewelry, just received at -
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S,
June 25 85 Thames street.

Boat Wanted.
WANTED to purchase, a row-boat. Apply at
Oct 15 THIS OFFICE.

SHELL, Buffalo, Horn and Amber Comb
new and splendid styles, at
HEATH & WESTCOTT'S.

June 25 85 Thames st.

CLOCKS.

A LARGE assortment of Clocks and Clocks
 ing opening this week, at
 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

LIME.

R HODE ISLAND LIME, for whitewash
 and hard finishing, at
 HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard.
